

Boerboel Genetic Evaluation

SA Stud Book
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BLUE DOWNS
7100



Kennel Number: 718471



Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs)

Litter size and conformation traits are influenced by many genes, with every gene making a small contribution to the expression of the trait. These traits are, however, also influenced by physiological and physical environmental factors, for example the age and sex of the animal, the feeding and management the animal received and year x season effects. It is therefore not possible to know what the animal's genetic potential for the trait is by merely using the measurement.

With BLUP (*Best Linear Unbiased Prediction*) methodology an animal's genetic potential is predicted by making use of the genetic parameters (heritabilities and genetic correlations) of the breed, pedigree information, as well as the measurements of the animal as deviation from the average of the animals that were measured with the animal. Adjustments are made for differences in sex, age, classifier, management and year x season effects to ensure that fair comparisons are made amongst the animals. These predictions are called **EBVs (Estimated Breeding Values)** which indicates the animal's genetic potential for the specific trait and predicts the type of progeny that the animal will breed.

Pedigree information determines the genetic level at which the animal enters the genetic evaluation, it links the information of all relatives together and it is used to determine the genetic ranking of the breed. For young animals that were not yet measured, mid-parent EBVs are estimated, which are the average of the EBVs of the sire and dam. These breeding values are still inaccurate and can change a lot when more information (measurements) is included in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Breeding values therefore enables a breeder to compare his/her animals genetically to one another, as well as to all other animals of the breed. This Report gives a summary of the genetic levels of the active males and females of the relevant breeder in comparison to that of the breed for linearly classified traits and litter size. The genetic change that occurred over time can also easily be seen.

Breeding Value Indices (EBVi)

For easy interpretation, EBVs are standardised and expressed relative to the average (100) of the active animals of the breed, using 12 as standard deviation (SD). This means that an EBV of 100 is equal to the active average of the breed, and more or less 50% of the animals will have EBVi's of between 90 and 110, which indicates an average animal. Only 0.5% of the EBVi's will be lower than 64 and 0.5% will be higher than 136. Higher EBVi's indicate better genetic potential for the trait.

Accuracy

EBVs are published with an **accuracy value (%)**, which indicates how much info was available for the estimation of the EBV and with how much trust it can therefore be applied. Factors that influence the accuracy include heritability, completeness and correctness of pedigree information, number of own and measured relatives and the size of the group in which the animal was measured. When an accuracy of 85% and more is reached, the EBV should not change significantly with the inclusion of more information in subsequent genetic evaluations.

Kennel and Breed Averages: The different traits' averages of the breeder's active animals are compared to those of the breed in the Kennel and Breed Average Graphs and Tables. The breeder can therefore easily see for which traits the animals are above or below the average of the breed.

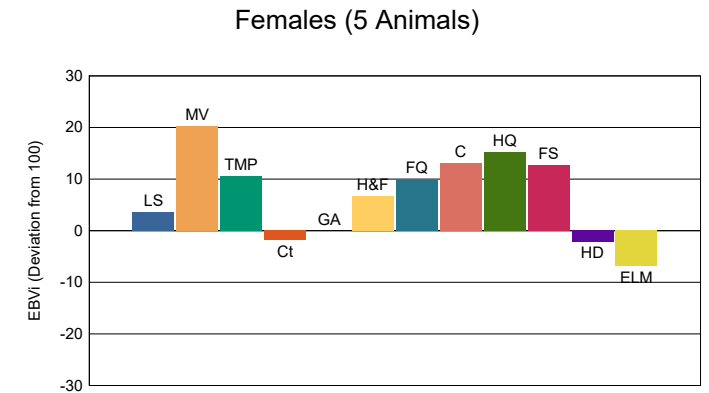
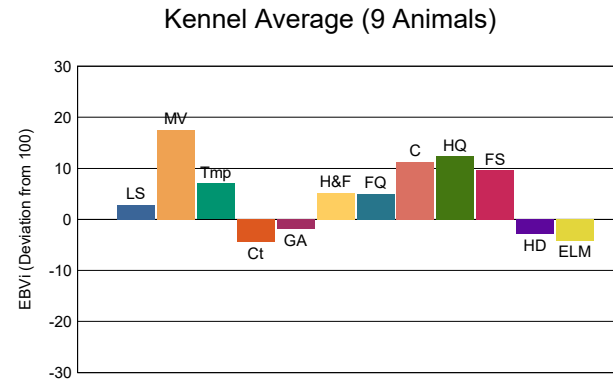
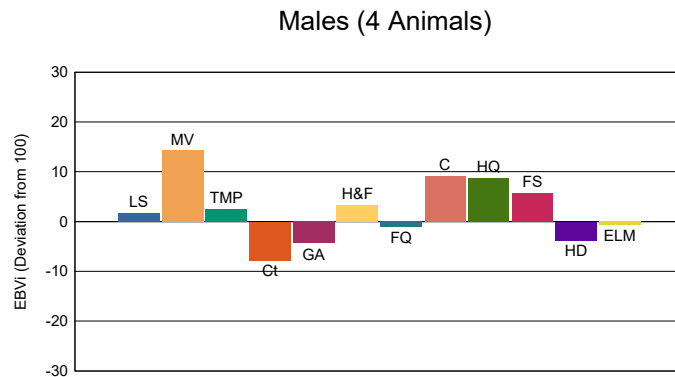
Genetic Trends: The Genetic Trends indicate the genetic change that occurred over time in the animals bred by the breeder compared to that of the breed. These are calculated as the average of the breeding values of all measured animals bred by the breeder, per year of birth.

Inbreeding: Inbreeding is the mating of related animals and is widely viewed as being harmful. The danger of inbreeding lies there in that it can gradually decrease fertility and survivability – a phenomenon known as inbreeding depression. It can cause lower conception rates, more abortions, more stillborn and weak offspring and a higher susceptibility to diseases. Indications in dogs include a low litter size as well as problems relative to fertility, such as invisible heat, behavioural problems when mating and low sperm quality. Overall, reduced litter size most likely reflects inbreeding depression in several traits, both physiological and behavioural, as well as a high frequency of non-viable embryos due to lethal alleles. Generally, the effects of inbreeding can become noticeable at a value of 6.25%, therefore it is generally recommended that individuals should have inbreeding coefficients of less than 6.25%. Breeders should therefore avoid matings causing inbreeding of more than 6.25% in the progeny. The theoretical maximum inbreeding coefficient is 50%. However, it should be noted that not all inbred animals show signs of inbreeding depression.

The data used in this evaluation was obtained from LOGIX from linear classifications that were done by the Breeder Society. All possible attempts have been made to present the information correctly. SA Stud Book does not accept responsibility for the use and interpretation of the information presented on animals in this publication.

Genetic Levels

Kennel Average relative to Breed Average, where Breed Average is indicated as 0



Average Breeding Value Indices (EBVi) where Breed Average = 100

Trait	All Animals	Males	Females
Litter size (LS)	103	102	104
Movement (Mv)	118	114	120
Temperament (Tmp)	107	103	111
Coat (Ct)	96	92	98
General Appearance	98	96	100
Head & Face (H&F)	105	103	107
Front Quarter (FQ)	105	99	110
Centre (C)	111	109	113
Hind Quarter (HQ)	112	109	115
Final Score (FS)	110	106	113
Hip Health (HH)	97	96	98
Elbow Health (ELM)	96	99	93

Inbreeding

Notes

Inbreeding primarily leads to decreased fertility, low survivability of pups and low disease resistance.

Inbreeding coefficients are calculated for all animals of the breed and indicates the probability that two genes of a pair are the same due to a common ancestor in the pedigree of the animal.

The adverse effects of inbreeding can be observed from 6.25% onwards.

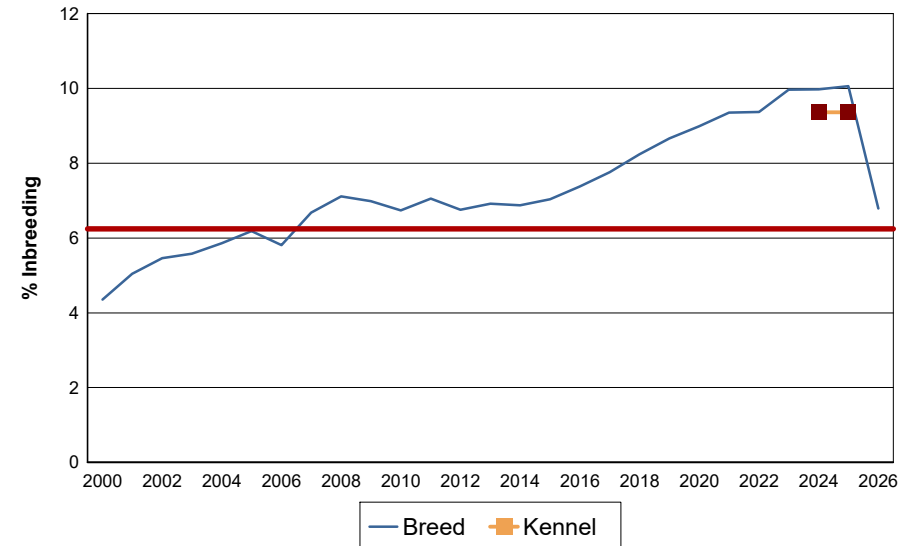
It is therefore highly recommended to record pedigree information as accurately. Inbreeding is dependent on pedigree information. Conventional methods for the calculation of inbreeding coefficients usually assume that unknown parents are unrelated, which is usually far from the truth. Inbreeding coefficients are therefore conservative indicators of the level of inbreeding.

Incomplete or incorrect pedigree information can be reported to SA Stud Book via the Breed Society.

Inbreeding Levels for Specific Matings

Progeny with Parents :	25%
Full Brother x Full Sister :	25%
Half Brother x Half Sister :	12.5%
One Common Grandparent :	6.25%
One Common Great-Grandparent :	3.125%

Rate of Inbreeding



Inbreeding Levels

	All Animals		Males		Females		Sires		Dams	
	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed	Kennel	Breed
Number	9	49007	4	25141	5	23857	4	3371	5	6287
Average Inbreeding	9.63	8.49	9.05	8.46	10.10	8.53	7.23	8.01	11.71	8.00
Number inbred	9	48727	4	24990	5	23728	4	24990	5	23728
Number >6.25% Inbr.	9	30600	4	15537	5	15058	3	15537	5	15058

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Males

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Movement	Temperament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
DELMA BORIS I		MES CHAMP	9.02	97	106	102	112	99	86	105	103	94	109	101	102	4	2				
	2021	PAURON RUTH		5	5	19	44	14	61	43	60	45	47	50	55						
DELMA MAJOR		MES CHAMP	8.44	100	107	105	107	98	98	88	104	94	107	113	106						
	2022	DELAHLERK AMY		5	5	12	42	9	59	41	58	43	46	48	54						
ARCHITYPE ARCHITYPE II		DELMA BORIS I	9.36	94	92	100	119	106	93	95	103	104	110	110	108						
	2024	ALPHONSE SASHA		5	5	5	19	5	36	19	35	20	23	26	31						
ARCHITYPE ARCHITYPE I		DELMA BORIS I	9.36	94	92	100	119	106	93	95	103	104	110	110	108						
	2024	ALPHONSE SASHA		5	5	5	19	5	36	19	35	20	23	26	31						

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Females

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information

Inbreed

Health

Fertility

General

Appearance

Progeny :

Appraisal

Health

Progeny with litters

Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Progeny Litters	Appraisal Progeny Kennels	Health Hips Elbows	Progeny with litters
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HONEY	2021	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DESERT ROSE	14.35	117 5	124 5	124 21	114 50	119 23	113 65	131 49	132 64	126 50	125 53	125 55	132 60				
ALPHONSE OREO	2022	ALPHONSE SAMSON KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINNI	8.71	92 5	79 5	98 5	122 42	108 5	93 60	95 32	91 59	102 43	109 46	111 49	103 54				
ALPHONSE SASHA	2022	ALPHONSE SAMSON KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINNI	8.71	92 5	79 5	98 5	127 42	113 5	100 60	85 41	104 59	114 43	112 46	119 49	113 54	4	2		
ARCHITYPE ARCHITYPE IV	2025	DELMA BORIS I ALPHONSE SASHA	9.36	94 5	92 5	100 5	119 19	106 5	93 36	95 19	103 35	104 20	110 23	110 26	108 31				
ARCHITYPE ARCHITYPE III	2025	DELMA BORIS I ALPHONSE SASHA	9.36	94 5	92 5	100 5	119 19	106 5	93 36	95 19	103 35	104 20	110 23	110 26	108 31				

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Sires

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Sire Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :	Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-rament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN NUTCRACKER	2017	ZUKANDI BEAU	6.19	124	151	124	116	124	91	136	135	128	131	125	133	119	18	28	2	2
		LOTTER SANA		34	52	55	74	51	85	73	84	75	76	78	82					
MES CHAMP	2017	MES MAC GYVER	7.10	106	107	109	118	115	82	102	121	107	118	123	120	80	14	12		9
		MES SERABI		5	23	47	63	41	74	63	74	63	65	67	71					
ALPHONSE SAMSON	2020	AUGUSTYN BACCHUS	6.61	93	104	107	128	104	105	75	100	100	109	117	108	10	2	2		1
		WOEKER BBD JESSIE		5	5	25	53	26	69	51	68	54	56	58	63					
DELMA BORIS I	2021	MES CHAMP	9.02	97	106	102	112	99	86	105	103	94	109	101	102	4	2			
		PAURON RUTH		5	5	19	44	14	61	43	60	45	47	50	55					

Estimated Breeding Value Indices (EBVi's)

Dams

Inbreeding >6.25% is high

< 80

>= 100

>= 120

Animal Information			Inbreed	Health		Fertility	General			Appearance						Progeny :		Appraisal	Health		Progeny with litters
Name	BYr	Sire Dam	%	Hips Acc.	Elbows Acc.	Litter Size Acc.	Move-ment	Tempe-r ament	Coat	General Appear.	Head & Face	Front Quarter	Centre	Hind Quarter	Final Score	Progeny	Litters	Progeny Kennels	Hips	Elbows	
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINNI	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINN	18.89	91	53	88	117	112	94	109	100	113	111	110	108	10	2	2			1
		ZUKANDI SANZA		5	5	32	54	22	71	53	70	55	58	60	65			1			1
KLEIN SANDFONTEIN DESERT ROSE	2019	KLEIN SANDFONTEIN HUEY	10.03	111	97	123	105	109	128	115	107	117	113	120	117	20	2	4			1
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN ELLA		5	21	41	54	33	68	53	67	55	57	59	63			4			1
PAURON RUTH	2020	VILLA ROUGE GOLIAT	8.73	88	104	96	106	92	97	101	94	88	101	92	94	5	1	1			1
		DELMA DONNA		5	5	34	51	23	68	50	67	52	54	57	62			1			1
DELAHLERK AMY	2020	VILLA ROUGE GOLIAT	12.20	94	108	101	110	88	100	84	90	87	102	101	94	21	3	2			1
		DELAHLERK LUNA		5	5	15	40	5	55	39	54	40	43	45	50			2			1
ALPHONSE SASHA	2022	ALPHONSE SAMSON	8.71	92	79	98	127	113	100	85	104	114	112	119	113	4	2				
		KLEIN SANDFONTEIN FINNI		5	5	5	42	5	60	41	59	43	46	49	54						

